

Hab. Borneo: Lamag, Sandakan (*Graydon*), Mengalong River (*Low*), Lawas River (*Treacher*), Simunjan River (*Morton*), Sarawak (*Platen*); Tumbong Iliang, S.E. Borneo (*Grabowsky*).

The preceding table of measurements (p. 147) shews the differences in size between the present species and *D. episcopus*.

The figures of the male and female of this bird (Plate V.) drawn by Mr. H. Gronvöld faithfully shew their peculiarities. Considering the number of excellent English naturalists who have spent years of their lives in studying the ornithology of Borneo, it is astonishing that this really remarkable bird should have hitherto escaped notice, and that, with the exception of the specimen procured by Sir Hugh Low seven-and-twenty years ago, none have reached this country in the large collections sent home by Everett, Whitehead, and Mr. C. Hose.

XV.—*A List of the Birds of Lucknow.* By WILLIAM JESSE, M.A., F.Z.S., M.B.O.U. (Member of the Bombay Natural History Society).—Part IV.

[Concluded from p. 81.]

No. 1272. CROCOPUS CHLOROGASTER. *Southern Green Pigeon.*

Harrial [H.].

A permanent resident, but restricted more or less to those parts where it can procure the fruit of the banian and pipal. In 'Stray Feathers' Reid wrote:—"The natives here erroneously believe that it never descends to the ground, and even pretend that, when shot, it loses about a pound in weight the moment it comes in contact with it! If asked how it manages to quench its thirst, they will tell you that it settles upon a reed, which bends over with the weight of the bird and enables it to drink! Be all these 'yarns' as they may, it is a very rare occurrence to see a Green Pigeon on the ground—still rarer to see it drinking." To this Mr. A. O. Hume, the Editor, appended the note:—

“But do they *ever* drink? I think *not*.” The Green Pigeon breeds from April to July, and lays two very glossy white eggs. Mango, pipal, and shesum trees are commonly chosen for the nest.

Average of 10 Lucknow eggs	1·22" × ·94"
Measurement of largest egg	1·32" × ·94"
„ smallest egg	1·17" × ·93"

It is not improbable that the eastern variety of this Pigeon (*Crocopus phœnicopterus*) occurs here, but, so far, I have not come across it.

It is said that fifty or sixty years ago, before the jungle, particularly bamboo, was so much cut down, the Bronze-winged Dove (*Chalcophaps indica*) used to be captured close to Lucknow; but I doubt if it now occurs nearer than the Terai.

No. 1292. COLUMBA INTERMEDIA. *Indian Blue Rock-Pigeon.*

Kabútar [H.].

This species is a very common resident, frequenting the minarets and native buildings in large numbers. It interbreeds, to a considerable extent, I fancy, with tame pigeons. I have taken the eggs in deserted godowns and, at Fatchgarh, in wells, during the months of March and April, but I am told that nests are found all the year round.

Average of 18 Lucknow eggs	1·46" × 1·08"
Measurement of largest egg	1·58" × 1·11"
„ smallest egg	1·32" × 1·06"

In Rajputana these birds are highly venerated, and no one is allowed to kill them. No such immunity, however, obtains here.

No. 1295. COLUMBA EVERSMANNI. *Eastern Stock-Pigeon.*

Pahari Kabútar [H.]. Hill-Pigeon [European sportsmen].

The Stock-Pigeons visit us in vast flocks during the cold weather, coming about November and departing in April. They are devoted to certain spots, and are not nearly so wild as *C. intermedia*. One day when making for a large pipal, under which I intended to lunch with a

friend, I was astonished to see some hundreds of these birds dash out from the branches. We sat down to our meal, one on either side of the trunk, and for twenty minutes at least they kept returning in small parties. My friend took them as they came and I as they went, and we got upwards of twenty during tiffin.

No. 1305. TURTUR FERRAGO. *Indian Turtle-Dove.*

Pahari Pirki, Fachtaw, Gugu [H.].

A common winter visitor, but apparently somewhat locally distributed.

No. 1307. TURTUR SURATENSIS. *Spotted Dove.*

Citroka Fachtaw, Pirki, Gugu [H.].

This is our commonest Dove, and nests at least from February to August, not only in trees and bushes, but in verandahs, on beams and chics, and, as I have been told, even on the ground.

Average of 15 Lucknow eggs	1·05" × ·82"
Measurement of largest egg	1·10" × ·85"
„ smallest egg	1·00" × ·75"

Reid wrote:—“These Doves hate the Common Tree-Pie [*Dendrocitta rufa*] because it doubtless robs their nests, and on two or three occasions I have seen a couple of them succeed in driving it out of a mango tope.”

No. 1309. TURTUR CAMBAYENSIS. *Little Brown Dove.*

Chota Pirki, Fachtaw, Gugu [H.]. Small-caste Dove [Anglo-Indian boys].

A common and permanent resident, but rather more numerous in some parts of the station than in others. The chief months for breeding are March, April, and May. The eggs and nest are precisely like those of *T. suratensis*, but a trifle smaller.

Average of 12 Lucknow eggs	1·00" × ·85"
Measurement of largest egg	1·10" × ·88"
„ smallest egg	0·90" × ·77"

No. 1310. TURTUR RISORIUS. *Indian Ring-Dove.*

Dor Fachtaw, Pirki, Gugu [H.]. Large-caste Dove [Anglo-Indian boys].

A very common and permanent resident, though some individuals apparently migrate during the hot weather. This Dove is wilder than the smaller species, and keeps more to mango- and babool-topes. It breeds throughout a great part of the year.

Average of 14 Lucknow eggs	.....	1·13" × ·89"
Measurement of largest egg	.....	1·22" × ·98"
„ smallest egg	.....	1·06" × ·86"

No. 1311. *CENOPELIA TRANQUEBARICA*. *Red Turtle-Dove*.

Lal Pirki [H.].

This pretty little Dove is a common and permanent resident, though not nearly so numerous as the last three species. It is very partial to dhak-jungle and also to babool-topes and trees along railway-lines, where I have taken its eggs in May and June. These are more cream-coloured than Doves' eggs usually are.

Average of 12 Lucknow eggs	.....	1·04" × ·79"
Measurement of largest egg	.....	1·13" × ·75"
„ smallest egg	.....	0·99" × ·78"

No. 1316. *PTEROCLES ARENARIUS*. *Large or Black-bellied Sand-Grouse*.

Bhut-Titur [H.].

“There is no doubt that the Large or Black-bellied Sand-Grouse occasionally occurs, but nowhere in the Division, that I am aware of, is there any locality that it habitually frequents. It is, however, common in the Hardoi district, where I have seen and shot many, and possibly it is equally abundant in the west of the Unao district.”—*G. Reid*.

No. 1321. *PTEROCLURUS EXUSTUS*. *Common Sand-Grouse*.

Bhur-Titur, Ban-Titur [H.].

This Sand-Grouse is a permanent resident, but, for want of suitable ground, it is comparatively scarce in the Lucknow Division. On June 14, 1896, while after black buck, with my friend Mr. P. J. Lucas, I found a nest and three hard-set eggs of this bird. The former was but a scratching in the sand under a tuft of herbage, and contained one or two blades of

grass as a lining. The hen was greatly distressed, and returned soon after being flushed, when Lucas shot her. The long elliptical eggs were stone-coloured, with dark brown and purple double spotting. Two of these—the third is in Lucas's collection—measure $1.44'' \times 1.00''$ and $1.41'' \times .99''$.

No. 1324. *PAVO CRISTATUS*. *Common Peafowl*.

Mor ♂, Moréla ♀ [H.].

Though not met with in great numbers, the Peacock is usually to be found in dhak-jungle, particularly where it is bordered by cultivation, or in long grass and babool-jungle by water. Though these birds are not specially venerated about Lucknow, there are certain villages the inhabitants of which object to their being molested. They breed in July, August, and September, and probably earlier. I have never been in their haunts during the breeding-season, but two eggs, taken by Mr. P. J. Lucas near Mohanlalganj, 7/9/1896, and given to me, measure $2.73'' \times 2.12''$ and $2.76'' \times 2.09''$.

No. 1354. *EXCALFACTORIA CHINENSIS*. *Blue-breasted Quail*.

Gobal-Butai [H., *teste* Reid].

From Reid's enquiries amongst the bird-catchers, this species appears to be occasionally netted with the Black-breasted Quail during the "rains," but is not met with at other seasons.

No. 1355. *COTURNIX COMMUNIS*. *Common or Grey Quail*.

Bhatér, Ghagir Bhatér, Burra Bhatér [H.].

Common during the cold weather and when the crops are cut in April, the numbers increasing considerably about March. It does not breed with us regularly, but eggs are sometimes found by the villagers. One given to me by some Martinière boys, by whom the bird is known as the "Sand-Plover," is of a rich yellow-stone colour, very heavily marked with blackish brown.

In the season of 1900–1901 hardly a Quail was to be seen in Lucknow or, apparently, in the North-West Provinces. I

believe that the excellent crops in the Punjab prevented the majority from migrating beyond the Salt Range. Last season (1901-1902) this Quail was in fair numbers again. It is often flushed on the edge of Snipe-jheels in the early morning or towards evening.

When abundant, Quail are netted in great numbers, and sell at from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8 per hundred. The best males are kept for fighting by the Mahomedans. To improve their fighting temper their masters rub them over with some red material, and it is a common sight to see these little crimson birds "all eager for the fray."

No. 1356. *COTURNIX COROMANDELICA*. *Black-breasted or Rain-Quail*.

Chinung Bhatér [H.].

Very common in crops and long grass during the "rains" and at the end of the hot weather; but certainly the great majority migrate. It is caught in great quantities in nets, but does not fetch quite so high a price as *C. communis*. The males of this species are also prized for fighting.

No. 1357. *PERDICULA ASIATICA*. *Jungle Bush-Quail*.

Lowa [H.].

Very uncommon, but may occasionally be flushed in unfrequented spots with thick vegetation. I once put up a couple of Quail which looked to me more like *P. argunda*, a species that ought to be found here.

No. 1372. *FRANCOLINUS VULGARIS*. *Black Partridge*.

Kála Titur [H.].

Occurs in the Manjor of the Gogra, and, according to Reid, in the Khadir of the Ganges [Unao district], but this I have not yet confirmed personally. Reid states that stragglers have been reported to have been shot on the banks of the Goomti. Mr. B. E. Smithe informs me that he believes that he has come across it once or twice. The only actual "Lucknow" specimen which I have handled was shot by Mr. T. Peacock near La Martinière College in some patowal grass, and given to me.

No. 1375. *FRANCOLINUS PONDICERIANUS*. *Grey Partridge*.
Titur [H.].

To be found wherever there is heavy dhak-jungle, but as the area covered by this tree has of late years been much reduced, and as the birds are systematically trapped the whole year round, they are not very numerous. They are difficult to flush except in the very early morning. They breed in March—at least my shikari wanted me to come and take a nest one hot March day, but, as he said the egg-shells were chipped, I did not go. Like the Quails, the Grey Partridge is much prized as a fighter. The bhisti (water-carrier) is always a great lover of pets, and is often to be seen with a cage containing some bird—a Partridge, for choice. These run about on the road after their master just like dogs.

No. 1382. **TURNIX PUGNAX*. *Bustard-Quail*.

Not common, but probably often overlooked.

In the Museum are four skins (♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ ad.).

No. 1383. *TURNIX DUSSUMIERI*. *Little Button-Quail*.

Lerwa, Lowa, Ghinwa-Lowa, Chota-Lowa [H.].

No. 1384. *TURNIX TANKI*. *Indian Button-Quail*.

Lerwa, Lowa, Lowa-Butai [H.].

These two little birds, though not numerous, are universally spread over the Division, the first species predominating. They are chiefly found, singly or in pairs, in tufts and patches of patowal grass, in bajra khets, or in rough grassy and bushy ravines, where they are flushed with difficulty. The Martinière boys occasionally find the nest and eggs, two to four in number, densely blotched and spotted, during the "rains." One egg, which was given me by Mr. E. Slane, measures '89" × '72".

No. 1388. **RALLUS AQUATICUS*. *Water-Rail*.

I quote my original note, having nothing further to add :—"One day at the beginning of December, 1899, Mr. De Cruz, of Lucknow, very kindly sent me an unknown bird which he had shot. Seeing that it was a Water-Rail, I had it skinned immediately, when it proved to be a female. On

examination I noticed that it lacked the eye-band of *R. indicus*, so I sent it to Mr. Finn, of Calcutta, who kindly examined it for me, and confirmed my surmise that it belonged to this species. Except this specimen, I can find no record of either this species or of *R. indicus* occurring in Lucknow, though I fancy that the latter has been overlooked and will be found eventually."

No. 1392. *PORZANA PARVA. *Little Crake.*

There is a skin of an adult ♂ in the Lucknow Museum, obtained locally by Reid.

No. 1393. PORZANA PUSILLA. *Eastern Baillon's Crake.*

Fairly common on all the big jheels during the cold weather. It swims well, and may be seen, sometimes in small parties, paddling about amongst the lotus and jerking its tail. The peculiar marks on the back, rump, and scapulars are very conspicuous.

No. 1394. PORZANA MARUETTA. *Spotted Crake.*

Seems to be far from common, but, as it is chiefly found in rice-fields or in patches of rushy grass bordering jheels, and is very difficult to flush, it is quite possible that it is less scarce than it appears to be. It is only a cold-weather visitor.

No. 1401. AMAURORNIS PHENICURUS. *White-breasted Water-hen.*

Kināti, Ban-Murghi [H.].

A permanent resident. A pair or two may be found about every village tank, provided it be fringed with bushes or bamboos. It breeds in the rains, from June to August, making a nest of rushes, grass, or straw, and laying sometimes as many as seven eggs. I have found the fabric on the branch of a tree overhanging the water or up a date-palm, and once in a boat-house near the Chutter Munzil. The eggs are pinkish white, spotted and sprinkled with red, purple, and brown, and measure 1·77'' × 1·15'', 1·79'' × 1·16'', and 1·77'' × 1·09''.

Reid fancied that *A. akool* and *A. fuscus* also occurred here, but I have not yet met with either.

No. 1402. *GALLINULA CHLOROPUS*. *Moor-hen*.

I have not found this species at all common, and have seen it on comparatively few occasions. It appears to breed with us, but I have not yet got the nest or eggs.

No. 1404. *PORPHYRIO POLIOCEPHALUS*. *Purple Moor-hen*.
Khima [H.].

Common on the very large jheels, such as Koréla at Mohanlalganj. Here I have seen its eggs in August. The nest is amongst rushes and generally some distance from the shore. Eight is the largest clutch that I have taken.

These eggs averaged	1.89" × 1.38"
Measurement of largest egg	1.93" × 1.41"
„ smallest egg	1.79" × 1.38"

This species is said to commit much damage amongst the rice-fields, but I have not any direct evidence of this. I have not observed it away from its favourite haunts, amidst the rushes and water-plants, about which it climbs as easily as a Great Reed-Warbler. It has a very loud and rather disagreeable cry.

† No. 1405. *FULICA ATRA*. *Coot*.

Thekári, Ari, Khuskul [H.].

The Coot is a permanent resident wherever there are large rushy jheels, but migrates locally. In the winter it is found everywhere. It swims, dives, and flies well, and is much faster on the wing than is at first sight apparent.

No. 1407. *GRUS COMMUNIS*. *Common Crane*.

Kulang [H.].

Hardly so common, I fancy, as Reid would have us believe, at any rate in the actual vicinity of Lucknow. It appears to be more numerous on the backwaters of the big rivers, particularly the Gogra.

No. 1408. *GRUS LEUCOGERANUS*. *Great White or Siberian Crane*.

Tunhi [H., *teste* Reid].

The only person who records this species is Reid, and he reports five examples from Sandila, which is really outside the old Lucknow Division, but in that of Hardoi.

Both these Cranes are, of course, only winter visitors.

No. 1409. GRUS ANTIGONE. *Sarus Crane.*

Sáras [H.].

A resident species, rarely found in any numbers. Four or five are sometimes seen in company, but more often two or three, of which the third is a young bird. On one occasion, in April, I counted over forty in a flock on a sand-bank in the Ganges, near Fatehgarh. It breeds from July to October, making a nest of weeds in some shallow jheel and laying two eggs, sometimes pure white, but more often with a pinkish or bluish tinge, sparingly spotted and blotched with reddish brown. Some of the shells are very smooth and glossy, while others have a more or less chalky appearance. As a rule, too, the latter appear to be the larger. On one occasion I found a Sarus's nest with the bird sitting on two eggs. It was floating in three or four feet of water, so that I could tow it about. I have never known a Sarus attack anyone who meddled with its eggs, but the old birds are always much distressed. From the number of trios one meets with in the cold weather, I fancy that it is a common thing for only one chick to be hatched. Occasionally eggs have been taken and brought to me in February and March. The call of the Sarus is sonorous and trumpet-like, and can be heard at a great distance.

Average of 11 Lucknow and Hardoi eggs	4.03" × 2.54"
Measurement of largest egg	4.21" × 2.51" }
	4.11" × 2.61" }
„ smallest egg	3.75" × 2.44"

No. 1411. ANTHROPOIDES VIRGO. *Demoiselle Crane.*

Kárkarra [H.]. "Coolen" of European sportsmen.

Not common around Lucknow itself. The jheels of late years have not been such as to tempt these birds. Beyond Rai Bareli, in January 1901, I saw immense numbers on some shallow muddy jheels, and a few days after, while buck-shooting about five miles from Lucknow, I heard and saw a flock passing high overhead, evidently making in the same direction. They are said to be more common on the Chowka, Gogra, and Ganges.

They are most difficult to approach, as they post sentries,

and, long before the sportsman gets within range, they rise spirally until it is just possible to see them circling round and round, all the while keeping up their eternal clanging noise. Once heard, the cry of the Kárkarra is never forgotten.

Of course the bird is only a winter visitor, coming in October or November and departing in March.

No. 1415. *HOUBARA MACQUEENI. *Houbara*.

The only specimen of this Bustard that I have heard of here was one killed by Mr. P. J. Lucas in 1894, on one of the maidáns.

No. 1418. *ŒDICNEMUS SCOLOPAX*. *Stone-Curlew*.

Bastard Florican [Anglo-Indian sportsmen]. Bull-eyed Plover [Martinière boys].

A permanent resident and fairly common, particularly in dhak-jungle. On account of its more or less nocturnal habits it is often supposed to be rarer than it is, but, at nightfall, its call may be heard in almost every grove. It breeds from March to July, laying two eggs in a hollow under some tree or tuft of grass. Only twice have I found them in the open; as a rule, they are in some mango- or guava-tope. They are yellowish or stone-coloured, more or less heavily blotched with brown. My European eggs are far larger than my Indian, and amongst the latter I have never seen any with a greenish ground.

Average of 16 Lucknow eggs 1·76" × 1·36"

Measurement of largest egg 1·95" × 1·35"

„ smallest egg 1·49" × 1·33"

No. 1419. *ESACUS RECURVIROSTRIS*. *Great Stone-Plover*.

The Great Stone-Plover is fairly common on the big rivers, but I have only once seen it in Lucknow, when I shot a single specimen in cold weather on the banks of the Goomti near the Martinière College. In October 1899, I killed two near the big jheel at Ajsaen. Reid says that in the cold weather he has seen it on fallow land or newly ploughed fields about the Chowka and Gogra, in flocks of from 10 to 30. I have only seen it in pairs, or, at most, in parties of four or five.

On April 9th, 1898, I took two eggs on an island in the Ganges at Fatehgarh. They were laid in a hollow in the sand near some tufts of grass. They measured $2\cdot15'' \times 1\cdot43''$ and $2\cdot18'' \times 1\cdot35''$ respectively. In colour they resembled those of *Æ. scolopax*.

No. 1422. *CURSORIUS COROMANDELICUS*. *Indian Courser*.
Nukri, Karbának [H.].

This Courier-Plover, with its china-white legs, is fairly common on the bare sandy maidáns or on fallow land. It is rarely, I think, found near water. I have never heard it make any call. Eggs have been brought to me which, from their size and the fact that they were only found singly or in pairs, seem to have been correctly identified. I have four of various shades of stone-colour richly marked with dark brown, averaging $1\cdot32'' \times 1\cdot02''$.

No. 1425. *GLAREOLA ORIENTALIS*. *Large Indian Pratincole or Swallow-Plover*.

Captain Irby says of this species that it was "seen at Alumbagh (three miles from Lucknow) in January 1858." Two skins (σ ♀ adult) are in the Museum, purchased locally.

No. 1427. *GLAREOLA LACTEA*. *Small Indian Pratincole or Swallow-Plover*.

Common on all the big rivers. I have, moreover, seen it once or twice in the cold weather on the Goomti. I have taken numbers of its eggs on the sand-banks of the Ganges [Fatehgarh] and the Gogra [Fyzabad] in April. Hume speaks, if I remember rightly, of four being the full clutch, but I have never found more than two. When near their treasures, these pretty little birds simulate lameness and broken wings to perfection, quite outdoing the Partridge or the Peewit.

In colour the eggs are of a pale greenish grey, buff, or stone-colour, lightly marked with brown and lilac. There is no nest, only a hollow in the sand.

Average of 21 Fyzabad and Fatehgarh eggs..	$1\cdot03'' \times \cdot81''$
Measurement of largest egg	$1\cdot18'' \times \cdot78''$ }
	$1\cdot07'' \times \cdot82''$ }
„ smallest egg	$0\cdot96'' \times \cdot80''$

No. 1428. METOPIDIUS INDICUS. *Bronze-winged Jacana.*

The Bronze-winged Jacana is less common on the big wheels than it used to be before so much of the land was drained. It breeds at Mohanlalganj, where I once found its nest—merely a mass of teased-out water-weeds—at the end of July. The three eggs on this occasion were fresh, of a beautiful bronze-yellow, thickly scrawled over with black lines, and were highly glossy. They measured $1.43'' \times .99''$, $1.43'' \times .99''$, $1.45'' \times .99''$ respectively.

No. 1429. HYDROPHASIANUS CHIRURGUS. *Pheasant-tailed Jacana.*

Thil-Moorgah [H.]. Golden-headed Coot [Martinière boys].

Very common and a permanent resident. In its handsome breeding-plumage it is so different from what it is in its winter garb that, to the unobservant, it might seem a distinct species. The cry is like the mewing of a cat. It breeds in July and August, making a nest of weeds, and laying four pegtop-shaped, glossy-olive or bronze-green eggs. Like those of the preceding species, they are usually more or less in the water. One clutch in my possession, of a particularly elongated form, is dirty green, faintly spotted and speckled with greenish brown, and not nearly so glossy as usual.

Average of 13 Lucknow eggs	.....	$1.46'' \times 1.08''$
Measurement of largest egg	.....	$1.54'' \times 1.08''$
„ smallest egg	.....	$1.36'' \times 1.01''$

+ No. 1430. *STREPSILAS INTERPRES. *Turnstone.*

In the Provincial Museum are four skins marked “Lucknow.” There are no further details, and, as the bird is not mentioned by Reid in his list, I enter it very doubtfully.

No. 1431. SARCOGRAMMUS INDICUS. *Red-wattled Lapwing.*

Titiri * [H.]. “Did-you-do-it” [Anglo-Indian]; Stone-Plover [Martinière boys].

Common and widely spread over the Division, but rarely found in any numbers. I have only taken the eggs on two or three occasions. A scraping in the ground with a fringe

* Generally used for all the Plovers.

of small bits of kunker forms the nest. The eggs are four, of the usual Plover type.

Average of 14 Lucknow eggs	.....	1·65" × 1·18"
Measurement of largest egg	.....	1·71" × 1·91"
„ smallest egg	.....	1·52" × 1·14"

The breeding-season is from the end of March to August. During the rains many individuals lay their eggs amongst the kunker ballast of the railway-lines.

No. 1433. *SARCIOPHORUS MALABARICUS*. *Yellow-wattled Lapwing*.

Not numerous, but a pair or two may be met with on most open maidáns. They are never found near water, like the Red-wattled Plovers. In the cold weather they often collect into small parties of from six to eight. In this district the breeding-season is in May, June, and July, and perhaps April. The nest and eggs are merely small counterparts of those of *Sarcogrammus indicus*.

Average of 13 Lucknow eggs	.....	1·47" × 1·08"
Measurement of largest egg	.....	1·52" × 1·09"
„ smallest egg	.....	1·40" × 1·08"

[?] No. 1434. *MICROSARCOPS CINEREUS*. *Grey-headed Lapwing*.

Included by Irby in his list, but I agree with Reid that a mistake has been made. At any rate, I mark it with a query until its occurrence is satisfactorily determined.

No. 1435. *HOPLOPTERUS VENTRALIS*. *Indian Spur-winged Plover*.

Common on the Gogra, Ganges, and all the big rivers, but I have only once seen it on the Goomti, close to the Martinière. I have taken numbers of its eggs, of the usual Plover type, on the sandbanks of the rivers, in April.

Average of 9 Fatehgarh eggs	.....	1·54" × 1·13"
Measurement of largest egg	.....	1·67" × 1·13"
„ smallest egg	.....	1·49" × 1·10"

+No. 1436. *VANELLUS VULGARIS*. *Lapwing*.

Sachoor (?) [H., *teste* Reid].

The Peewit is fairly common during the cold weather, but departs about March.

No. 1437. *CHETTUSIA GREGARIA. Sociable Lapwing.*

Reid never met with this bird, and only included it on Irby's authority. I have occasionally observed it in small flocks in the middle of the cold weather on fallow ground, the members keeping apart. I have always found them very tame and easy to approach, even in the open.

No. 1438. *CHETTUSIA LEUCURA. White-tailed Lapwing.*

Very common on jheels during the cold weather in small flocks of rarely more than ten. It is a very quiet bird, remarkably tame, and easy to approach.

+No. 1439. *CHARADRIUS FULVUS. Eastern Golden Plover.*

Turali (?) [H., *teste* Reid].

Of recent years I have found this bird scarce, though flocks are occasionally met with on the maidáns. In April 1901 Mr. A. C. Bryson and I came upon a large flock on a sandbank in the Gogra, near Fyzabad.

+No. 1440. **CHARADRIUS PLUVIALIS. Golden Plover.*

Reid got a single specimen (♀ ad.) one winter near Lucknow, but no one has recorded it since.

+No. 1441. **SQUATAROLA HELVETICA. Grey Plover.*

There are two old skins in the Museum, labelled Lucknow, which Reid apparently overlooked.

No. 1446. *ÆGIALITIS ALEXANDRINA. Kentish Plover.*

Common on the big rivers, where I have found it in full breeding-plumage in April. I could, however, obtain no proof of its nesting. After rain it is often to be found, singly or in pairs, on the sandy plains or maidáns. I am not sure whether it is a permanent resident: I think not.

+No. 1447. *ÆGIALITIS DUBIA. Little Ringed Plover.*

A fairly common resident, particularly on big rivers. Major Newnham, I.S.C., found it breeding on the sandbanks of the Gogra at Fyzabad, in April, and I have met with it on those of the Ganges at Fatchgarh in the same month. Three fresh eggs, that I took from a scraping in the sand, measure 1·12'' × ·80'', 1·10'' × ·78'', 1·09'' × ·78'' respectively.

No. 1451. HIMANTOPUS CANDIDUS. *Black-winged Stilt.*

Gaj-paun, Tinghur [H.].

Very common in the cold weather. I do not think that it actually breeds with us, but it does so, apparently, near Delhi, and possibly elsewhere.

No. 1452. *RECURVIROSTRA AVOCETTA. *Avocet.*

Reid does not include this species in his list, but he obtained a specimen, and two more are also in the Museum, all being from Lucknow. Mr. Pync, of the Opium Department, saw one near Rae Baréli, just beyond our limits.

+ No. 1454. NUMENIUS ARQUATA. *Curlew.*

Burra Goolinda [H.].

So far as my experience goes, this species is common during the cold weather on or near the big rivers, but rare elsewhere.

+ No. 1455. NUMENIUS PHÆOPUS. *Whimbrel.*

Chota Goolinda.

Reid says that this species is quite as common as the last. Such is not my experience, for I can only recollect seeing it near Lucknow on one occasion.

No. 1456. LIMOSA BELGICA. *Black-tailed Godwit.*

Tangral, Khag [H.].

Common during the cold weather, sometimes singly, more often in flocks.

No. 1460. TOTANUS HYPOLEUCUS. *Common Sandpiper.*

Common during the cold weather, particularly along the edges of the rivers.

No. 1461. TOTANUS GLAREOLA. *Wood-Sandpiper.*

Tootwari [H.]. Snippet [Anglo-Indians] †.

Very common, particularly on shallow rushy jheels. It is a perfect nuisance to the Snipe-shooter. It has a musky smell and is poor eating.

+ No. 1462. TOTANUS OCHROPUS. *Green Sandpiper.*

Very abundant during the winter, some individuals departing as late as the end of April, and returning as early as July. This bird is the Khansaman's "ishnipe."

† These names are given to all the smaller Sandpipers.

The true Snipe is rarely captured near Lucknow, so far as I can learn.

No. 1463. TOTANUS STAGNATILIS. *Marsh-Sandpiper or Little Greenshank.*

Common during the cold weather, but apparently confining itself mostly to jheels with a muddy foreshore.

No. 1464. TOTANUS CALIDRIS. *Redshank.*

Common during the cold weather on large jheels.

No. 1465. TOTANUS FUSCUS. *Spotted Redshank.*

Gutni, Soorma [H., teste Reid].

Fairly common during the cold weather, and frequenting the same localities as the last species.

† No. 1466. TOTANUS GLOTTIS. *Greenshank.*

Tuntuni [H.].

Fairly common, and usually seen alone, or at most with one or two companions.

† No. 1468. PAVONCELLA PUGNAX. *Ruff.*

Very common all through the cold weather in flocks.

No. 1471. TRINGA MINUTA. *Little Stint.*

Occurs in large flocks on the muddy foreshores of jheels and rivers throughout the cold weather.

No. 1474. TRINGA TEMMINCKI. *Temminck's Stint.*

Very common in the same localities as the last-named.

† No. 1477. TRINGA SUBARQUATA. *Curlew Stint or Pigmy Curlew.*

According to Reid, this species is only common during October and April, when it is probably on passage. Two local skins are in the Museum, one of which is in summer plumage.

† No. 1478. TRINGA ALPINA. *Dunlin.*

A cold-weather visitor, frequenting the same localities as the last-named.

No. 1483. (?) GALLINAGO NEMORICOLA. *Wood-Snipe.*

Reid wrote:—"I have on several occasions, but not of late years, flushed a large, dark, solitary Snipe when out

wild-fowl shooting. On the occasions referred to it generally rose from amongst the weeds, within four or five yards of the jheel side. It surely could not have been *G. solitaria*, though it was either this or *G. nemoricola*."

I also once flushed a similar bird in a similar spot, but missed it.

†No. 1484. GALLINAGO CŒLESTIS. *Common Snipe*.

Cháhá, Pukka Cháhá [H.].

Very common throughout the cold weather, stragglers arriving in September and departing at the end of April. The best shooting is from the middle of November to the end of February, when flocks of nearly a thousand have been seen.

No. 1485. GALLINAGO STENURA. *Pintail Snipe*.

Reid only got one specimen, so it must be a rare visitor to the district.

No. 1487. GALLINAGO GALLINULA. *Jack Snipe*.

Chota Cháhá [H.].

Very common throughout the cold weather. On one occasion I saw a Jack Snipe being hawked by a pair of Falcons (*F. jagger*), two Kites, a Tawny Eagle, and two more Raptors, all of which the Snipe finally eluded.

No. 1488. ROSTRATULA CAPENSIS. *Painted Snipe*.

Fairly common at times, and a more or less permanent resident. I rather fancy it breeds at Mohanlalganj, as I have flushed a pair now and then during the breeding-season, though I have never found the nest.

*No. 1489. LARUS ICHTHYAËTUS. *Great Black-headed Gull*.

There is one adult skin (♂) in the Lucknow Museum, obtained locally.

No. 1491. LARUS BRUNNEICEPHALUS. *Brown-headed Gull*.
Dhomra † [H.].

Not very common. Reid says that it is more numerous on the big rivers than elsewhere.

† Applied to Gulls generally.

No. 1495. **LARUS CACHINNANS*. *Yellow-legged Herring-Gull*.

Common on the Gogra and Ganges during the cold weather, and not unfrequently met with on some of the large shallow jheels. The only example that I have actually obtained within our limits was caught by a bird-catcher on a jheel in the direction of Sitapur.

+ No. 1496. *HYDROCHELIDON HYBRIDA*. *Whiskered Tern*.

A very common and permanent resident, but decreasing on account of the more efficient drainage. It breeds during August and September on the large jheels.

+ No. 1499. *STERNA ANGLICA*. *Gull-billed Tern*.

Common during the cold weather, particularly about the big rivers. I saw numbers of this Tern on the Gogra in April 1901, but could find no nest or eggs, though the birds were in breeding condition.

No. 1503. *STERNA SEENA*. *Indian River-Tern*.

Titri [H.]. Gull [Anglo-Indian boys] †.

Very common, particularly on the big rivers. It is a permanent resident, and I have taken dozens of eggs on the Gogra and Ganges in April. They are of various shades of stone-colour, greenish, pinkish, or buff, and double-spotted. Three is the full clutch.

Average of 12 Fyzabad and Fatehgarh eggs ..	1.67" × 1.22"
Measurement of largest egg	1.74" × 1.24"
.. smallest egg	1.60" × 1.17"

No. 1504. *STERNA MELANOGASTER*. *Black-bellied Tern*.

Common, but not so numerous as *S. seena*, in company with which it breeds. The eggs are similar, but smaller.

Average of 9 Fatehgarh eggs	1.35" × 1.00"
Measurement of largest egg	1.38" × 1.01"
„ smallest egg	1.32" × 1.98"

No. 1510. *STERNA MINUTA*. *Little Tern*.

The least common of the Terns, but fairly numerous on the big rivers. It is a permanent resident, and I found it

† These names are applied to all River-Terns.

breeding on a sandbank in the Gogra at Fyzabad in company with other Terns, Skimmers, and Swallow-Plovers.

Average of 9 Fyzabad eggs	.....	1·21" × 0·91"
Measurement of largest egg	.....	1·33" × 0·92"
„ smallest egg	.....	1·17" × 0·91"

No. 1517. RHYNCHOPS ALBICOLLIS. *Indian Skimmer or Scissor-bill.*

Panchira [H.].

A permanent resident, common on the big rivers, and occasionally seen on the Goomti. I have taken its eggs, three or four in a clutch, on the sandbanks of the Gogra and Ganges in April.

Average of 15 Fyzabad eggs	.....	1·61" × 1·16"
Measurement of largest egg	.....	1·72" × 1·17"
„ smallest egg	.....	1·56" × 1·15"

No. 1520. PELECANUS ROSEUS. *Eastern White Pelican.*

Fairly common on the big jheels and rivers in the cold weather, and, according to Irby, in the "rains."

No. 1521. *PELECANUS ONOCROTALUS. *White Pelican.*

In the cold weather of 1899–1900 Mr. Marlboro Crosse, of the Educational Department, procured a specimen for me in the District, and there is also a skin (juv.) in the Museum.

No. 1522. PELECANUS CRISPUS. *Dalmatian Pelican.*

Mr. Reid wrote :—"The Dalmatian Pelican is represented in the Museum by, I suppose, locally-purchased specimens, and Mr. Hume has obtained it from near Fyzabad. There can, therefore, be little doubt that it occurs in the Division, at any rate on the Gogra—a river very much frequented by Pelicans." I cannot find these skins.

No. 1523. PELECANUS PHILIPPENSIS. *Spotted-billed Pelican.*

Chota Howasal, Talasind [H.].

Common, particularly during the "rains" and early cold weather, on the bigger jheels and rivers.

†No. 1526. PHALACROCORAX CARBO. *Large Cormorant.*

Pan-kowa, Tal-kowa †.

Fairly common on big jheels and on the Goomti and other rivers. I know nothing of its breeding anywhere round Lucknow.

No. 1527. *PHALACROCORAX FUSCICOLLIS. *Indian Shag.*

Apparently very rare here. The only specimen I know of is one (♂) obtained by Reid, after he published his "List," which is now in the Museum.

No. 1528. PHALACROCORAX JAVANICUS. *Little Cormorant.*

Common and a permanent resident. I have not yet found the nest, though eggs have been sent to me by Mr. S. L. Whymper from the neighbouring district of Bahraich.

No. 1529. PLOTUS MELANOGASTER. *Indian Darter or Snake-bird.*

A common and permanent resident.

No. 1541. IBIS MELANOCEPHALA. *White Ibis.*

Munda, Didhar, Safed Buza [H.].

Common on the bigger jheels during the cold weather. I do not know of this species breeding near Lucknow.

No. 1542. INOCOTIS PAPILLOSUS. *Black Ibis.*

Bhooja, Buza, Kurkool [H.]. King-Curlew [Anglo-Indian sportsmen].

Common and a permanent resident. I have taken its eggs, sea-green, with a few spots and markings of brown, from large stick-nests on palms or tamarinds during July. Three seem to make the full clutch.

Average of 6 Lucknow eggs 2.48" × 1.69"

Measurement of largest egg 2.50" × 1.72"

„ smallest egg 2.39" × 1.69"

This bird is splendid eating.

†No. 1544. PLEGADIS FALCINELLUS. *Glossy Ibis.*

Kewári, Chota Buza [H.].

According to Reid very common, but of late years seems to have deserted us to a great extent. It is only a cold-weather visitant.

† Applied to all Cormorants.

No. 1545. *PLATALEA LEUCORODIA*. *Spoonbill.*

Chamach-Buza [H.].

A cold-weather visitor, fairly common in certain parts of the district.

No. 1546. *CICONIA ALBA*. *White Stork.*

Ghybur [H.].

Occurs, but not very frequently, in flocks during the cold weather.

No. 1548. *DISSURA EPISCOPUS*. *White-necked Stork.*

Lag-Lag, Nuhri, Lohri [H.]. Beef-steak-bird [Anglo-Indians].

A common and permanent resident. It breeds in high trees, laying three or four white eggs, in July and August.

The only nest that I have found was on a big tamarind in the centre of a village. On the same tree were nests of the Grey-necked Crow [*Corvus splendens*], Paddy-bird [*Ardeola grayi*], and Little Egret [*Herodias garzetta*].

Four eggs which I possess measure— $2.65'' \times 1.84''$, $2.50'' \times 1.80''$, $2.56'' \times 1.85''$, $2.52'' \times 1.87''$.

No. 1549. *XENORHYNCHUS ASIATICUS*. *Black-necked Stork.*

Banaras, Lohargunj [H.]. Australian Stork [European sportsmen].

Numerically scarce, but, nevertheless, a permanent resident. Breeds apparently towards the end of the rains and at the beginning of the cold weather. Reid found the nest, "a huge platform of sticks on the top of a pipal tree near a swamp," with three half-fledged young on November 15th, and Lt.-Colonel Thornhill tells me that he has taken the eggs in the Bareilly district during the cold weather.

No. 1550. *LEPTOPTILUS DUBIUS*. *Adjutant.*

Peda-dkank [H.].

Appears to visit us only during the "rains," and is then scarce.

No. 1551. *LEPTOPTILUS JAVANICUS*. *Smaller Adjutant.*

The above remarks apply to this species. So far as I can

recollect, the only place where I have seen Adjutants is in the Martinière Park by the pools which are formed in the "rains."

No. 1552. *PSEUDOTANTALUS LEUCOCEPHALUS*. *Painted Stork*.

Thangil [H.].

This species is more common in the Hardoi district than with us. It is a permanent resident, and is, like the Open-bill and other Storks, very fond of shallow rushy jheels and well-saturated cultivated tracts. Reid states that "it is easily tamed, and will answer to its name like a dog."

No. 1553. *ANASTOMUS OSCITANS*. *Open-bill*.

Very common and a permanent resident. Dozens may be seen during the cold weather on the jheels on either side of the road leading to Mohanlalganj. It breeds near Nigohan, where Mr. E. Slane took some eggs in August.

No. 1554. *ARDEA MANILLENSIS*. *Eastern Purple Heron*.

A permanent resident, but not very numerous. It breeds north of us in Bahraich, whence Mr. S. L. Whymper sent me eggs taken at the end of July.

† No. 1555. *ARDEA CINEREA*. *Common Heron*.

Sain, Kabud, Chanak [H.].

Fairly common and a permanent resident, breeding with Egrets and Paddy-birds on tall trees—tamarinds and pipals for choice—during the rains.

Average of 8 Lucknow eggs	.....	2.33" × 1.69"
Measurement of largest egg	.....	2.47" × 1.68"
„ smallest egg	.....	2.17" × 1.72"

No. 1559. *HERODIAS ALBA*. *Large Egret*.

Tar-bogla [H.].

A permanent resident, but not very numerous. I found it breeding in company with *Ardea cinerea* on a mighty pipal-tree in July, but my men could not climb the branches, which were very slippery, as, while we were out, four inches of rain fell in a little over six hours.

No. 1560. HERODIAS INTERMEDIA. *Smaller Egret.*

Karchia-bogla [H.].

Fairly common and a permanent resident. I found it breeding in company with the Little Egret and the Paddy-bird in July on two tamarinds in the centre of a native village. The nests and eggs resemble those of *Ardea cinerea*, but are smaller.

Average of 5 Lucknow eggs	.....	1·86" × 1·41"
Measurement of largest egg	.....	1·88" × 1·50"
„ smallest egg	.....	1·80" × 1·36"

No. 1561. HERODIAS GARZETTA. *Little Egret.*

Karchia-bogla [H.].

The commonest of the white Egrets, and a permanent resident. It breeds in company with allied species in the "rains."

Average of 6 Lucknow eggs	.....	1·86" × 1·31"
Measurement of largest egg	.....	1·89" × 1·30"
„ smallest egg	.....	1·83" × 1·31"

No. 1562. BUBULCUS COROMANDUS. *Cattle-Egret.*

Surkia-bogla, Badami-bogla, Lal-bogla [H.].

Common and a permanent resident. I once found two tamarinds in a village literally covered with nests of this species. With them were also those of *Ardeola grayi*, *Herodias intermedia*, and *H. garzetta*. This was in July.

Average of 24 Lucknow eggs	.....	1·71" × 1·33"
Measurement of largest egg	.....	1·83" × 1·37"
„ smallest egg	.....	1·66" × 1·25"

No. 1565. ARDEOLA GRAYI. *Pond-Heron.*

Bogla [H.]. Paddy-bird [Anglo-Indian].

The Pond-Heron, or, as he is more generally called, the Paddy-bird, is one of the commonest of Indian species. Not a pond or ditch but harbours one or more. It is very tame and carries on its business a few feet away from a dhobi washing clothes, perfectly indifferent to his presence. It breeds in this district from April to July, laying three or four sea-green eggs in a stick nest on some tamarind or

other tree. Numbers breed together, in company with various Waders, generally close to or in a village.

Average of 12 Lucknow eggs	1·53" × 1·15"
Measurement of largest egg	1·60" × 1·19"
„ smallest egg	1·38" × 1·12"

No. 1567. **BUTORIDES JAVANICA*. *Little Green Heron*.

Not uncommon, but, from its crepuscular habits, usually overlooked. I often see it towards evening fishing in the Goomti. It is a permanent resident, but I have not yet taken its eggs.

No. 1568. *NYCTICORAX GRISEUS*. *Night-Heron*.

Ko Krai, Wak [H.].

A common and permanent resident. Its cry of "wák, wák," as it flies at sundown towards the river, must be familiar to everyone. I have not yet succeeded in locating a breeding-place, but eggs have been sent to me from Bahraich by Mr. Whympier.

No. 1571. **ARDETTA SINENSIS*. *Yellow Bittern*.

Mr. B. G. Smith shot a specimen on a Snipe-jheel near Lucknow, in March 1899, and kindly sent me the skin, which is now in the Museum. I have not met with it myself.

No. 1572. *ARDETTA CINNAMOMEA*. *Chestnut Bittern*.

The Museum contains one locally-obtained skin, and Reid apparently got another from a native fowler in August. Beyond this I know nothing of its occurrence here.

No. 1574. *BOTAURUS STELLARIS*. *Bittern*.

Mergaon [H., *teste* Reid].

Not uncommon in some seasons. I have often flushed it in long rushes when Snipe-shooting. It rises slowly and flaps along over the reeds, and so is easily shot, if required for the Museum. It is, of course, only a cold-weather visitor.

No. 1575. *PHENICOPTERUS ROSEUS*. *Flamingo*.

Hans, Bag-Hans, Raj-Hans [H.].

The Flamingo is common, according to Reid, during the cold weather on the great shallow jheels in the direction of Unao

and Hardoi. It does not come near the city, as a rule; but Major Newnham, the Cantonment Magistrate of Lucknow, has seen some individuals on a jheel near the Jellalabad Fort. Years ago a tame Flamingo used to frequent the compound of the Museum.

No. 1579. ANSER FERUS. *Grey Lag-Goose.*

Hans, Raj-Hans, Sawen [H.].

Occurs in large numbers during the cold weather. In the daytime the birds keep chiefly to the middle of the big jheels, and rarely allow anyone to approach within a couple of hundred yards.

[I forwarded two skins, labelled by Reid *Anser brachyrhynchus*, to Mr. Eugene Oates, who has kindly examined them for me. They are nothing more than *Anser ferus*, and, as Mr. Oates says, how they came to be wrongly identified is a mystery.]

+No. 1580. ANSER ALBIFRONS. *White-fronted Goose.*

Two locally procured specimens are in the Museum.

No. 1581. ANSER ERYTHROPUS. *Lesser White-fronted Goose.*

I have never come across this Goose myself, but Reid shot some eight or nine examples on the Ajaen jheels, which he believed to belong to this species. Dr. Bonavia got a specimen—now, I fancy, in the Hume collection,—and Irby mentions the bird.

No. 1583. ANSER INDICUS. *Barred-headed Goose.*

Hans, Kareyi-Hans, Sawen [H.].

Very common in some places, but I think that strictly within the Lucknow Division the Grey Lag-Goose is the more numerous—at least that is my experience.

No. 1584. SARCIIDIORNIS MELANONOTUS. *Comb-Duck.*

Nukta [H.].

Common on the large grassy jheels. It is not a wary bird, and is comparatively easy to shoot. It breeds in the Division.

No. 1586. RHODONESSA CARYOPHYLLACEA. *Pink-headed Duck.*

Golab Lal-sir [H.].

A rare winter visitor. The native fowlers say that it is more often met with in the "rains."

No. 1587. TADORNA CORNUTA. *Sheldrake.*

Rararia, Safed-Surkháb [H., teste Reid].

A very uncommon Duck, but there are four skins (♂ ♀ ♀ ♀), obtained locally, in the Lucknow Museum.

+ No. 1588. CARSARCA RUTILA. *Ruddy Sheldrake or Brahminy Duck.*

Chakwa-chakwi [H.].

The Brahminy is found all over the Division during the cold weather in small parties of from four to thirty, as well as in pairs. It is very wary, and a great nuisance to the sportsman, as it considers it its duty to warn every Duck in the vicinity. Only the natives eat it.

No. 1589. DENDROCYCNA JAVANICA. *Whistling Teal.*

Chota Silai [H.].

A fairly common and permanent resident. According to Reid, it is a stupid bird, but I have not found it so. Wounded individuals dive almost as much as Pochards and are difficult to recover.

No. 1590. DENDROCYCNA FULVA. *Large Whistling Teal.*

Bara Silai [H.].

Rare. I doubt if this species is a permanent resident with us.

No. 1591. NETTOPUS COROMANDELIANUS. *Cotton Teal.*

Girria [H.].

A common and permanent resident. It breeds with us in July and August, making a nest in holes of trees. I found a pair breeding in a great pipal-tree near the Sanoda jheel. There were six eggs, of which only two were unbroken. These were of a satiny cream-colour, and measured 1.78" × 1.34" and 1.76" × 1.34" respectively.

+ No. 1592. *ANAS BOSCAS*. *Mallard*.

Nil-rugi, Nil-sir [H.].

Not common. I have seen it occasionally, but never shot it, on the Mohanlalganj jheels.

No. 1593. *ANAS PÆCILORHYNCHA*. *Spotted-billed Duck*.

Garm-pai, Battak † [H.].

A common and permanent resident. It is one of the best Ducks for eating. When wounded it dives and is difficult to recover.

No. 1594. *EUNETTA FALCATA*. *Crested or Falcated Teal*.

Kala Sinkhur [H., teste Reid].

Apparently visits us occasionally in the cold weather, as there are two skins in the Museum.

+ No. 1595. *CHAULELASMUS STREPERUS*. *Gadwall*.

Bhuar, Mila [H.].

A very common cold-weather visitor.

+ No. 1597. *NETTIUM CRECCA*. *Common Teal*.

Putari, Souchuruka, Litka-Litki ‡ [H.].

Very common, arriving in October and departing as late as the end of April. It is generally found in flocks, large or small, but several individuals may always be met with, particularly in the early morning or towards evening, by going round amongst the rushes at the edge of the jheels.

+ No. 1599. *MARECA PENELOPE*. *Wigeon*.

Chota Lal-sir, Phariah [H.].

I have never found the Wigeon common, but probably, as Reid says, it is an erratic visitor, being scarce in some seasons and more numerous in others.

+ No. 1600. *DAFILA ACUTA*. *Pintail*.

Sink-pur [H.].

This species visits us during the cold weather, and is found in large flocks on all the big jheels, but is very difficult to shoot. I must have watched literally thousands passing

† Used for all Ducks.

‡ Used indifferently for all small Ducks and Teal.

overhead, but well out of range, while sitting one day by the side of the great Déwa jheel.

No. 1601. QUERQUEDULA CIRCIA. *Garganey or Blue-winged Teal.*

Putari, Khira [H.].

Visits us, like the Common Teal, in immense quantities early in the cold weather. It appears to go south in large numbers after November, returning about February. As a rule, it is wilder than the Common Teal, and keeps to bigger stretches of water.

+No. 1602. SPATULA CLYPEATA. *Shoveller.*

Ghirah, Tokarwala [H.].

A very common Duck during the cold weather, not leaving until the end of March or even later, by which time most of the males have assumed their breeding-plumage. Except at migration-time, the Shoveller is rarely found in flocks, though it frequently associates with other Ducks, and, as Reid has remarked, it is no uncommon sight to see an old Shoveller leading a bunch of Teal across country at a rattling pace. It may be found on any little bit of water or dirty village-pond.

No. 1603. MARMARONETTA ANGUSTIROSTRIS. *Marbled Duck.*

A rare winter visitor. The late Capt. Gaine, R.A.M.C., gave me a skin of this bird which he had shot near Lucknow. Another in the Museum was obtained from a fowler, and a third has since been brought to me.

†No. 1604. NETTA RUFINA. *Red-crested Pochard.*

Lal-sir, Lal-conch [H.].

This handsome Duck is common enough on some of the large jheels, generally, according to my experience, in small flocks. It is rather a late species to arrive.

No. 1605. NYROCA FERINA. *Pochard or Dun-bird.*

Lal-sir [H.].

A fairly common Duck, sometimes found in flocks, sometimes in twos and threes mixed up with other species. It arrives about November and departs at the end of February.

No. 1606. NYROCA FERRUGINEA. *White-eyed Pochard.*

Burna [H., *teste* Reid].

This fine little Pochard is very common and is fond of large weedy jheels. Though it breeds in Kashmir, it is, of course, only a cold-weather visitor here. In many parts of India it is considered worthless to eat, but I think it quite one of the best Lucknow Ducks. [*Nyroca baeri*, the Eastern White-eye, I have not yet come across. Possibly nobody has happened to notice the blackish instead of the rufous head and neck.]

† No. 1608. *NYROCA MARILA. *Scaup.*

Major Thompson, R.A.M.C., who is well acquainted with this species in Europe, shot a single specimen near Lucknow in the winter of 1893. Unfortunately he did not preserve the skin.

No. 1609. NYROCA FULIGULA. *Tufted Duck.*

Rahwara, Allak [H.]. Golden-eye [many European sportsmen].

Fairly common during the cold weather on certain of the large jheels, but, according to my experience, rather local. It occurs chiefly in small flocks.

No. 1610. CLANGULA GLAUCION. *Golden-eye.*

The only person who appears to have obtained this Duck, so rare with us, is Dr. Bonavia. Major Thompson, R.A.M.C., once told me that he believed he had seen, if not shot, it; but all the "Golden-eyes" that have been reported to me have turned out to be *Nyroca fuligula*.

† No. 1612. MERGUS ALBELLUS. *Smew.*

Thalow (?) [H., *teste* Reid].

Not at all common. Reid states that it is very wild and difficult to approach. It seems to occur only in the very coldest months in flocks of about a dozen.

No. 1615. PODICIPES CRISTATUS. *Great Crested Grebe.*

Thang (?) [H., *teste* Reid].

Common during the cold weather. The majority, I fancy, migrate, but some pairs evidently remain and occasionally

breed, as the late Mr. A. Anderson found eggs, if my memory does not fail me, on some jheels by the side of the railway between Lucknow and Hardoi.

No. 1617. *PODICIPES ALBIPENNIS*. *Indian Little Grebe or Dabchick*.

Pandubi, Thildubi [H.].

A very common and permanent resident. I have taken its eggs several times on the weedy ponds which form in hollows near villages during the "rains." Eggs four to six in number, white at first, but brown or chocolate after being stained in the nest of wet weeds.

Average of 11 Lucknow eggs	1.38" × 0.93"
Measurement of largest egg	1.44" × 0.95"
„ smallest egg	1.35" × 0.90"

XVI.—*On the Ibis olivacea of Dubus.*

By T. SALVADORI, F.M.Z.S.

THE *Ibis olivacea* of Dubus is perhaps the least known of the members of the family Ibididae, and one about which many mistakes have been made, even quite lately. Having recently received an adult specimen, procured by Signor Leonardo Fea in Prince's Island, I hope to be able to settle the status of the species.

Ibis olivacea was first described by Dubus (Bull. Ac. Brux. 1837, p. 105), who gave at the same time a very good figure, which, strange to say, has remained unnoticed by every ornithologist treating of this species. The type-specimen was contained in a box of skins, said to be from Guinea, bought by the King of the Belgians, and presented to the Museum of Natural History of Brussels. The box contained also the type-specimen of *Ardea calceolata*, described and figured by Dubus in the same Bulletin*.

Later, in 1845, Dubus again figured *Ibis olivacea* in his 'Esquisses Ornithologiques,' i. pl. 3. Apparently from this figure Reichenbach took that which he published in the

* "Description d'une Espèce nouvelle de *Héron*," par le Chevalier B. Dubus (*op. cit.* pp. 39-41, pl.).